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SOLILOQUY

By KEN ADACHI

The Road to Milan: Part Two

Florence, Italy.

South along the coast from Genoa is one of the loveliest stretches of landscape that is possible. The Apennines spill out over the coast-line right into the Mediterranean, and there are deep, primeval rocky coves all along the way towards Pisa. I wanted to find an isolated spot, hemmed in by the mountains, but almost every inch of the beach is snapped up by the resorts with their orange beach-umbrellas and sun-bathers. They spoil the grandness and cleanness, I felt, encroaching upon the land with their whirlwinds of dirty paper. The rest of the coast is sheer cliff, and I like to see those terrifying rocks, like solid lumps of darkness, quite impregnable, with the foaming sea licking at them.

After Pisa, the coolness of the Mediterranean becomes a shimmering memory as the fierce Italian sun begins to blanket the land with devastating brutality from the vast hot sky, making one feel as if a door of a tomb had suddenly shut on one. This is dry, blistering heat, burning the shoulders and arms, lashing the skin, parching the throat, though the Tuscan countryside is still green with grape-vines and olive-trees. And the sun has a way of accentuating the smells in Italy. In Genova, for example, I had noticed that scraps and bits of rotting food are flung unceremoniously onto certain streets, and the stench rises up to afflict the nostrils. And so, too, in the countryside an unexpected breath of wind carries along with it the sweet-and-sour odour of decay and the—still unplaced for me—hint of poverty.

From the open window of the Florence express I could see washing hanging from windows and sometimes on lines stretched from one side of the street to the other in the hamlets along the way. Italians do not seem to have enough space for backyard lines. And the fact of the Roman Church becomes more intense as I see more nuns and monks in brown tunics and sandals. I watched one nun in blue habit and white headdress shaped like sails tilt a soft-drink bottle to her mouth, and then throw it from the speeding train onto the cement embankment where it made smashing noises. A sign on the corridor read: "Forbidden To Throw Objects From The Train."

The highways along here—as everywhere in Italy—are hot and droning with Fiat 600's, Vespas and Lambrettas, those compact and

(continued on page eight)

Quiet Tongue by Hawaii Statehood on Successful Assimilation Best to Promote Racial Equality

HONOLULU.—The best way for Hawaii to show the nation how she has conquered some of her social problems is first to keep a quiet tongue, advised author James A. Michener recently.

The caution was his concluding message in a talk on the "profound effect" Hawaii statehood is bound to have in the Pacific.

He was one of six speakers who spoke to a dinner crowd of nearly 200 persons on "The Impact of Statehood" at the Hawaiian Village Hotel's Long House.

By keeping a quiet tongue, Michener said he meant that he hoped the representatives-to-be in Congress would keep their mouths shut and not try to lecture the Southern group on how Hawaii settled racial matters.

"Such behavior," he said in answer to a question from the audience, "will be unpalatable indeed."

He said, "I hope whomever we send to Congress will keep a quiet tongue on these matters . . . behave by precepts so that the rest of the nation can see what we have accomplished."

(Continued on page seven)

Nations Donate to Ozaki Memorial

TOKYO.—"All words and deeds contributing to the promotion of the happiness of oneself and others may be considered good, and those detrimental to that happiness may be regarded as evil" was the incentive which motivated the late statesman Yukio Ozaki, in his lifetime crusade towards peace and unity of the world and the whole human race.

Born on November 20, 1858 and passing in his 96th year, Ozaki was noted for his record of 64 years of service with the national legislature which is unexcelled by any other politician or statesman throughout the world. As a youth, he studied the English language and sciences at Keio Gijuku and Technology Institute which later became Tokyo University.

Due to his scholastic ability Ozaki was recommended to the post of editor on the Niigata Shimbun. Shortly thereafter, he met and married a British woman Theodora, whose Japanese name is Hideko. Ozaki was first elected to the Tokyo Prefectual Assembly at the age of 27 and continued his political career, almost always as a leader of the opposition for the next 64 years until, accounting to failing health, he was unsuccessful for the first time in the election for the Lower House. As Mayor of Tokyo in 1903, Ozaki displayed unusual ability in municipal administration, stamping out all evil practices of corruption in the Tokyo government. It was not until the closing years of the great statesman that general recognition was given to his contributions to the democratic government of his country.

In memoriam to the "man of philosophical thoughts", the Yukio Ozaki Memorial Hall is now under construction on the Miyakezaka Hill at Kasumigaseki Park, across from the Imperial Palace. This hall is being built entirely from donations and it is estimated to cost about $390,000. The one-story building will house a 500-seat auditorium, conference rooms, a library and exhibition room. More than 60 countries of the world are expected to contribute various equipment, furniture pieces, and decorations for the hall celebrating the great Japanese promoter of the World Federation movement. Canada will contribute maple wood for furniture, United States will present a bronze bust of Lincoln, and Britain, stones used in Houses of Parliament. The grounds surrounding the hall will be planted with more than 700 saplings of well known trees sent from various parts of the world including Finland, United States, Germany and Canada.

The Yukio Ozaki Memorial Hall, scheduled to be completed in November this year, is now like a symbol of idealism of the New Japan. The dynamo behind this monument is Hideji Kawasaki, prominently known political leader and former member of the House of Representatives.

B.C. Fishermen Plan Picket Lines Today

VANCOUVER.—Noon today has been set as the strike deadline for British Columbia's salmon net fishing fleet over terms of 1959 agreements involving prices, welfare plan improvements through higher company payments, weighing of all net salmon on the ground, and a termination clause that will give fishermen better protection than they got last year when canners threatened an industry shutdown in order to avoid buying late run sockeye.

Shoreworkers and tendermen will join the fishermen on the picket line as soon as they are legally able to, 48 hours after their strike vote results have been announced by the provincial labor department.

A special meeting of all negotiating committees and the general executive board Thursday decided that any net caught salmon taken after noon Saturday will be declared hot and will not be handled by tendermen or shoreworkers even though they are not on strike.

In the meantime, it was announced last Tuesday that a coastwide vote of salmon net fishermen members of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union and the Native Brotherhood had resulted in 80.3 percent voting for strike action to back their demands.

Meanwhile, salmon net fishermen in Puget Sound are voting on an offer which includes 14 cents a pound for pinks, 12 cents for chums, 30 cents for sockeye, 20 cents for coho, and 18 cents for all springs.

The Union, Local 3 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is recommending that its salmon seine membership vote rejection of the offer.

Just Jottings . . .

Hungry Students

TOKYO.—A Tokyo merchant has come up with the ideal product for the student who is worried about exams—paper that dissolves in seconds after you swallow it, and thus leaves no evidence. The English language Japan Times said the product, known as "cribbing paper," is selling fast among students.

• • •

Newsman on Tour

TOKYO.—Japan Times editor Kazushige Hiragawa who left Tokyo last week on an 80-day world tour, was invited and will be the main speaker at the International Adult Education Conference at Lake Couchiching August 15th. Mr. Hiragawa is expected to stay in Toronto on the 6th and 7th after which he will leave for Ottawa and the United States.

Members of the Security Study Team from Japan on the first leg of a world tour of leading stock exchanges spent two hours at the Toronto Stock Exchange. P. C. Lailey, chairman of the board of governors of the Toronto Exchange, pointed out some of the features of the local market. From right above are Koichiro Yasu, Tokyo; Yasuo Sakaguchi, governor of the Osaka Stock Exchange; Mr. Lailey; Kensuke Koike, chairman of the board of governors of the Tokyo Exchange; Shunzo Ando, chairman, Nagoya Exchange, and Yosaburo Tsuchiya, Tokyo.

History of Japanese Canadians in B.C.

1877—1958

By KEN ADACHI

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This short history is one of the first steps towards accomplishing the writing of a book-length national History of the Japanese Canadians. As such, it is only a factual account of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia and does not attempt to relate or analyse all of the many events that have occurred. The National JCCA hopes to publish a comprehensive History combined with first person accounts of some of the episodes in the near future.

PREFACE: Home to those immigrants who settled down, and the children who were born to them, was this evergreen province with its infinite variety. Home was the silent lakes, the brown, rushing rivers, the small manicured strawberry plots, the smoky woods, the rock-strewn defiles of the mountains, the rain and fog of the cities nestled along the Pacific. Their hopes and dreams were bound up in British Columbia.

But the promise of a brave new world was not theirs to be fulfilled. True, there were goodly people, but the white foam of discrimination and mistrust bubbled about them. And to sink their roots, to quell the scalding cry of the spirit, the agony of their souls, was not easy.

Then there was the evacuation, surely one of the most turbulent periods in the history of the province. And it was sad and bitter to be pushed out like troublesome boarders as if they were not part of the country. Whether the results achieved justified the tremendous expenditure of governmental effort, the taxpayer's money, and the large cost in mental anguish and economic loss of so many people, can best be judged for oneself. This wholesale unrooting and its aftermath is not one of the brighter chapters in the province's history; but it is one that cannot be erased or whitewashed.

The story of the Japanese in British Columbia, of all the groups in the province, is easily the most dramatic, and disturbing in its ramifications. It would take a rather fat volume to tell all the stormy story, a story that is unparalleled in Canadian history. No attempt is made here to cover all the details; in this brief length, this is but a study of broad movements and developments. No attempt, too, is made to raise moral judgments; the facts, as given here, should stand up.

The story of British Columbia's Japanese Canadians is unique. Withal, they had their loves and lusts, their strengths and weaknesses, their long days of loneliness and fear. Many have gone eastward after the storm, never to return; others have come back. But for all, the roaring sound of rivers, the rustle of autumn leaves underfoot, the strange music of an embattled street, the giant timber reaching skyward presaging a promise, remain in the mind's eye. The memories of the long years are both good and bad.

The Arrival: The story of the Japanese in B.C. begins with the arrival of a small number of immigrants, following upon the emergence of Japan into the modern world from its feudal cocoon in 1867. Around 1884, small numbers of Japanese began to arrive in B.C., though for a decade, only about 1,000 Japanese were in Canada. It was from 1896 onwards, that immigration began on a significant scale, and they came in ever-increasing waves until by the turn of the century 4,738 Japanese were in Canada, 97 percent in B.C.

What attracted the Japanese to B.C.? Like any other immigrant group, the Japanese were drawn by the prospect of plentiful work and quick returns. The province was going through a period of economic expansion and development in which they could find easy access to employment. This prompted the immigrants to seek a quick fortune in B.C., and after this hope was grounded, to make a permanent home there. Again, the proximity of Japan to B.C. and its agreeable mild green climate made them settle in Canada's westernmost province. Only a negligible number resided outside of B.C. from the early days up to 1941.

(continued on page eight)

SPORTS

Regent Press Shuts Out Bussei Jrs. 13-0; Yamada Studio Hands Main Auto Third Loss of the Season

By M. N.

Regent Press overpowered the hapless Bussei Jrs. 13-0 at Christie Pits last Sunday in the regular Sunday Baseball League game.

Regent pitcher, Bob Adachi made his initial pitching debut in this game and emerged successful, as he was given fine support by his mates with an early 6-run cushion to work with. The combined pitching of Adachi and Frank Nishimura, who relieved in the 5th, struck-out 10 Bussei batters and scattered 4 hits.

Bussei pitcher, Ken Fukumoto went down to another defeat as his team mates were unable to get him runs.

Regent's biggest run producing came in the 1st and the 5th inning. After one out, Regents combined hits, walks and errors to push across 6 runs in the 1st inning with pitcher Adachi helping himself with a single to drive in the 1st run. In the 5th, Lefty Sasaki drove in 2 more runs with a double after John Tohana hit a bases empty home-run to lead off.

Best for the Busseis offensively were Dick Tanaka with a double and a single and Jerry Watte and Terry Nakamura with a hit each.

Pacing the Regent attack were Lefty Sasaki, Kaz Nishimura, and Ken Ikeda with 2 hits apiece with single hits going to John Tohana, Tom Sumi and Bob Adachi. John Tohana and Ken Ikeda smashed circuit-clouts to add to Regent's total.

Batteries: Regents—Bob Adachi, Frank Nishimura and Kaz Nishimura. Busseis—Ken Fukumoto and Sam Terashita.

							R	H
Regent	6	1	0	1	4	1	13	9
Bussei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

* * *

Down at Stanley Park, Yamada Studios climbed into a tie with Regent Press in the league standing by virtue of a 9-4 win over Main Auto in a 4-point game.

Yamada Studios played a fine and steady ballgame to win this important 4-pointer as it vaulted them into first place leadership. Both ball clubs played cautious ball through the first 3 innings with Yamadas scoring first when Fred Tanaka hit a 2-run homer in the 4th to lead things off. Main Auto replied and then took the lead in the 5th, mainly through the hitting of John Nishimura who had a good day at the plate. Dangerous Fred Tanaka lined another hit to score two more runs and scored himself on an error to give Yamada Studio a 1-run lead. In the 6th, with help of sporty defensive plays by Main Auto, Yamadas plated 4 more runs to make the score 9-4 to take this ballgame.

Both pitchers, Sab Seki of Main Auto and Jackie Tanaka of Yamadas and their successive relievers, pitched a fine ballgame as each team managed 6 hits apiece.

Third baseman Herb Morino of Hamilton, playing for Yamadas, came up with fine defensive plays to help the Yamada boys win.

Leading the Yamada assault were Mac Oikawa with 2 hits, Fred Tanaka with 2 hits, one being a homer, and Stan Nishimura and Herb Morino getting a hit each.

Main Auto's answers were provided by John Nishimura with 3 hits, pitcher Sab Seki with 2 sits and Ted Moritsugu with a hit.

Batteries: Yamada—Jackie Tanaka, Stan Nishimura and Mac Oikawa. Main Auto—Sab Seki, Dave Sakamoto and Sam Matsuo.

								R	H
Main Auto	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	6
Yamada	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	9	6

Scheduled games: July 26. Christie Pits—Bussei vs. Main Auto (home); Stanley Park—Regents vs. Yamadas (home).

Ed and Chic Defeat Duet to Gain Spot in Quarter Finals at Earlscourt Tennis Courts last Sunday

—photo by Jack Hemmy

Three consciencious members of the Earlscourt Tennis Club from left to right are Minnie Toyota, Sue Nagano and Fuzzy Fujiwara. The club is open to any person wishing to learn the popular outdoor sport and also to more advanced members wishing to participate. Games are held every Sunday morning at Earlscourt Park, St. Clair and Lansdowne Avenues.

Ed Tsujimoto and Chic Yanagisawa, the first seeded team received a scare when they dropped the first set to the youngsters, Tak Yamamoto and Kay Takasaki 5-7, but came back to take the next two 6-1; 6-2 thereby gaining the quarters in the mixed doubles tournament at Earlscourt.

Aki Tsuji and Sue Nagano got through the elimination rounds defeating Harvey Nelmes and Ruth Carrier and winning by default over Kiyo Fujiwara and Louise Baniel to enter the quarters against Ed and Chic.

Don Yokota and partner Kay eliminated Jim Morito and Agnes Shimono to make the round of sixteen against Aki Koyanagi and June Nobuoka. Ken Koyanagi and Sue Iwasaki defeated Frank Matsui and Evie Popenuik 6-1, 6-4 to join Fuz and Ets in the quarters. In the consolations, Phillip Paul and Eri Matoba won over Frank Walden and Betty Stinson; Jim Morito and Agnes Shimono made it over Jens Madsen and Linde Bergeller.

Next week's scheduled matches are Wes Hodgins and Frances Koyanagi vs. Jack Muraoka and Hedy Sakai; Bruno Kohlman and Carol Iwasaki vs. Tom and Amy Iwasaki. The winners will meet each other for the right to join the quarter-finals against Toru and Kay. Another good match features Don Yokota and Kay Takasaki vs. Aki Koyanagi and June Nobuoka. The winner to meet Shig and Mich in the upper quarters.

A warning to our members. Time is running short so we will be forced to default any teams that are holding up the tournament. And in the future, any unco-operative player will not be included in any of our tournaments to prevent further headaches to the overworked, thankless committee.

—f. f.

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「はつはつ、そうもいくまい。わたしはそれでもいいが、お前には結婚と云うことがある」
「結婚なんかしませんもの」

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美貌の檻 （二三四）

大林清

「乃夫子、ひとつ相談があるのだがね」
洋三は新聞を下へおいてちよつとあらたまつた云い方をした。
「何ですの？」
「實は二三日中にきまることだが、わたしは貴緒の社長をやめることにしたんだよ」
「まア！」
乃夫子は片附けものの手をとめ、みはつた眼で洋三を見まもつた。
「たいした理由はないのだが、齢のせいか去年あたりから仕事が少しわずらわしくなつてね。まア今がわたしとしちや引き時だと思うんだ。いずれはやつてみたいこともあるが、二三年のんびり遊ぶつもりだよ」
そうとははつきり云わないが、大阪工場の焼失と、じゆん子に関する私事の暴露が、洋三の引退の理由であることが明かだつた。
「そこで相談なんだが、どうだろう、お前半年か一年外国を歩いてみる氣はないか、結婚しちまうと、なかなかそういう機會も來ないだろうから」
「外國つてどこですの」
「さア、別にどこと云つてあてもないが、アメリカがいいじやないか。何ならアメリカを振出しにして、世[illegible]行をやつてもいいよ」
「お父様がいらつしやらなければ」
乃夫子が素直にそう答えて、ふと眼を伏せた。何よりも先に胸にうかんだのは、夏目のことだつた。じゆん子の味方をして父を攻撃させた夏目とは、そのことのために仇同志になつた氣もちでいるが、そんな宿命を嘆く悲しみが、まだ心の底にはうずいていた。いつそ父とともに外遊でもしたら、それを忘れられるかも知れない。
「そう、じや行くことにしよう。なアに外國つて云つたつて飛行機の發達したこの頃は、昔の北海道旅行ぐらいのもんさ。氣輕で身一つで出かけるんだよ」
「もしいらつしやるとしたらいつ頃ですの？」
「そうだな、早速ビザの申請をしてみよう、今なら會社を利用出來るから、わりに簡單に許可になるだろう。むこうの紡績業を視察する名目とか何とか尤もらしい名目をつけたら」
「一年なんて云わずに、當分歸らなくたつていいですわ」
「はつはつ、そうもいくまい。わたしはそれでもいいが、お前には結婚と云うことがある」
「結婚なんかしませんもの」
「何を云つている」
洋三はそうたしなめたが、前のように酒井の話は持ち出さなかつた。大阪出張からこつち急に勤務に不熱心になつた酒井にたいして、洋三は口に出してこそ云わないが、内心では腹を立てているようだつた。

人事消息

■婚約
▲ハミルトンの吉田隼之丞氏夫妻息女光惠さんとトロントの久保田勇造・トム氏は七月十一日ハ市のグレンジ・ターバンに於て婚約披露した。
▲トロントの立石ツゲ夫人長女裕子さんと松林幹一氏夫妻長男幹氏は七月十八日立石氏宅において婚約披露した。

■結婚
▲トロントの平城智海氏夫妻息女智子メリー嬢と同市の平家宗春氏夫妻息春雄ハロルド氏は六月二十日ト市日系合同教會で清水牧師司式結婚、西湖茶樓で披露ののちニューヨーク、大西洋岸へ新婚旅行した。
▲トロントの角利顕氏夫妻息修三氏とバースのハロルド・ストリート氏夫妻息女サンドラ嬢はバース聖ゼームス聖公會で六月二十日グレハム司祭司式で結婚式をあげた。

■出生
▲トロントの兒玉トッシ氏夫人（舊姓高田フミ）は六月九日セント・マイコル病院で男子を出産、スチーヴン・タダシと命名した。

結婚御挨拶

修三
サンドラ

右両名儀豫て婚約中の處六月二十日バース聖ゼームス聖公會に於てグレーハム司祭司式の下に結婚式を擧行致しました節には御丁重なる祝辞祝電並に過分の御祝品等を頂き誠に有難く厚く御禮申上げます。尚今後兩人に對し變らざる御交誼と御指導を賜り度甚だ略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮旁々右御願い申上ます。

トロント 父 角利顕 母 おいう
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結婚御挨拶

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說教 石浦入道師

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信用者が返金できぬ場合保護する保險

如月信用組合の會員は六月末までに二二六名となり、貯蓄額も三万八千七百四十四弗に達し、庶民の貯蓄と金融機關としての役割を果しているが、信用組合は他の組合とも協力し、州連盟や全國的協會と連結して、單一の組合では出來ない、一層大きな保險や福祉事業をも行っている。如月信用組合七月の臨時總會で、これらの保險加入その他決定された事項は次の通りであった。

△貸付金保護保險―全國信用組合協會で七月一日から在來の「貸付金保護保險」に加えて、信用者が一時的な病氣、負傷などの事故で月々の返濟に困る場合を考慮して「ディスアビリテーベネフィット保險」をはじめたので、如月信用組合もこれに加入して信用者の利益を計る事になった。このために組合から支出される掛金は百弗に對して月一仙という低い掛金であるが、これによって補われる額は一万弗までの貸付金である。

▲グループ・アクシデント保險―組合の役員や集金等をして組合に奉仕している人たちが、組合の會合又は用件で外出して負傷したり或は不幸なことになったりした場合に備えるためのものである。如月信用組合はその構成からして役員や係員が出歩く場合が多いのでこれに加入することとなった。この保險の掛金は一人に對して年一弗七十五仙で、治療費として十弗以上九百九十弗まで支拂われる。又負傷のために業務遂行が出來なくなった場合には週二十五弗の手當を五十二週間支給される。アクシデントで死亡した場合には五千弗給與。

この保險はコーペレーターインシュランス協會で信用組合員だけを相手としているもので、他に自動車、火災、病傷等の保險も取扱っている。)

▲オ州の病院保險については更に係員が研究調査をして關係者の集りを開き最後的な決定をする。

▲貸付事務は毎週月曜日に貸付委員會を開催して、借用申込者の便宜を計ることにする。

尚組合會計から各組合員宛に發送された「貯蓄生命保險受取人指名」カードを未だ返送しない向きがある。これは當人の自由ではあるが、このカードに受取人の指名をしていないと、万一の場合に保險金を受取るとき困難を來たすことになるので、カードに受取人を記入して至急會計まで返送するよう希望されている。

ストは廿五日から

ビーシー漁組増價を要求して

【バンクーバー發】ビーシー漁者組合は五九年度の魚價ウェルフェア計畫改善(會社側の負擔額増加)を要求して、それが認められない場合は七月二十五日から一齊にストライキに突入、沿岸の全漁船は出漁を中止することになっている。このストは漁船ばかりでなく、キャナリー働きも参加するが、スト贊否投票の結果八〇・三パーセントの多數がスト贊成票を投じたので、たとい二十五日のスト決行日になってストが万一日延べとなっても、二十五日正午以後の漁獲は「不正漁獲」として取扱われることになっている。キャナリー側が提供した今年の魚價はサカイ三十一仙、ピンク十仙、サマー・チャム八仙、ホワイト・スプリング八仙で、コホーやレッド・スプリングは二十仙。ユニオン側ではいずれもこれ以上の魚價を要求しているもの。

ケンソー

▲マスコカ湖からトーレンス、グレン・オチヤードを通り、ポート・カーリング、ポート・サンドフィールドをみて、ルッソー湖畔をすぎさらに北上して、途中ルッソー・フォールスという瀧へおりる山道をくだってフォールスを楽しみ、ハンツヴイルからペネンシラ湖畔をめぐってレーキ・オブ・ベイズを通り、カワガミ湖畔の道をとってグレベンハーストにもどるルートであった。

▲この地方の大小レーキには一九四七年以來、ずっと毎年各種の淡水魚を放っていることが山林省の統計に出ている。不思議なことはオナニチと呼ばれる「ランド・サモン」はどういうわけか、ごく少數しか放っていない。この赤味を持つサモンは氷河がとけてしりぞいたときに、あるレーキに取り殘され、そこだけで繁殖しているので、よそでは育たないということである。

▲すでに夕闇も迫ってフェアリ湖上から吹く風も冷えを感じさせるころとなると、どこからともなく蚊群が身邊をとりかこんで、じっと立っておれないほどになったので、ロッジにのがれた。観光省はこの地方を「エリアセ、ツーア一四」と稱してハイウエーやバイウエーを親切に敎えている。オ州内の景色のよい地域を二十二に區分したモーター旅行地圖を造ってきたので、標識の通り「まずオ州を知れ」を行ったわけである。そして未知のところが、なお多くあるオ州の廣大さに今更おどろいたことであった。

萩原大使と愛孃うれしい對面

駐カナダ萩原大使は今週ロサンゼルスで愛孃ヒロ子さんと久しぶりになつかしい對面を行った。萩原孃は空路日本からロサンゼルス空港着、お父さんの萩原大使の出迎えをうけてうれしそう。二人は笑顔で寫眞班のフラッシュを浴びた。ヒロ子さんは大使と共にオタワに赴き、約一年間滞在する豫定。ヒロ子さんはフランス語が得意であるが、英語は不得手とのことである。

佛教獎學金申請受付ける

米國佛教團本部では五九年度の敎團獎學金の下付をうけたい希望者の願書を八月二十日までに受付けることになっている。提出資格者は開敎使であって專門學校や大學に在學する者、將來米國佛敎團開敎使を志願して高校や專門學校又は大學に在學する二、三世と本つている。出願用紙は最寄りの佛教會で求められたいとなお昨年度の獎學金受領者は開敎使四名、二世學生三名、日本留學生五名、開敎使研究生八名であった。

梅窪灸師が再びトロントで治療

熱くない灸治療を施して病者から感謝されている梅窪氏はトロントの有志の懇望により來週月曜日(二十七日)から二週間再び米満時計店二階で治療の求めに應ずることになった。尚ハミルトンは日曜日で終了。

開業お知らせ

△すでに本紙上の記事で御承知の通り、弊社はいよいよ左記に於て「旅行案內社事務所」を開設、旅行案內の業務を始めることになりました。一般日系人の日本訪問、近親者及び許婚者の呼寄せはもとより、カナダ國內、外國旅行について何事によらず御相談に應じますから、どうぞ御引立の程お願い申上ます

△航空、船舶、列車およびバスのテケッ販賣、旅程組合せ、ホテル豫約など、「サービス本位」を以て皆様の御期待にそうよう努力する心構えでございます何卒いつでもお立寄り下さるよう御案內申上ます。なお郵便による御照會には迅速丁寧に御返事を差上げます。

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梅窪灸師

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熱くなく跡のつかない灸治療を以て難病患者を治療して名を知られている梅窪氏はトロント市の有志の懇望により、七月二十七日から二週間、再度米満時計店二階で開業。病氣に悩む方は一度お訪ね下さい。

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「問題の書」入荷

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▲私は貝になりたい(橋本忍)文部大臣賞受賞 一、二〇
▲海は満つることなし(小山いと子) 一、五五
▲悲田院(梁雅子)新人女流作家の問題作 一、七五
▲長城線(草川俊)直木賞候補の作品 一、七五
▲風のうちそと(吉屋信子)
松竹映画化 一、七五
▲このさきの危險(飯澤匡)新作ユーモア小說 一、七五
▲宿六一家(福島繁太郎夫妻と娘の共著) 一、六〇
▲月蝕(石原愼太郎)映畫化 一、七〇
▲紅の翼(菊村到)映畫化 一、七〇
▲一茶俳句集(荻原井泉水) 、六〇

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雑録

夏なれば（六）

梅月生

賀川豊彦著「死線を越えて」だか「太陽を射るもの」だかを讀んでいた私に鈴木さんが「こんなものは小說とは言えぬ」と言つた。三十數年も前のことである。そんなことがあつての先入觀というものがこびりついているからかも知れないが、賀川豊彦氏の書くものを名文だと感じたことがなかつたし、あんまり讀みもしないのであるが、讀んでも不備の故によく解らないのかも知れない。それでいて、彼がキリスト新聞に書いている随筆は、毎號見逃さずに讀む私である。

賀川豊彦氏のクリスチャンとしての聲名は日本よりも外國の方で一層高いように思うが、偉大なる宗教家としての彼を別にしても、圖抜けた物識りだということである。私がちかごろ特に興味をもつて讀んだのは彼の自然觀であり、彼の幼時の田舎での想い出話などである。私にとつても、それは大かた齢のせいであろうか。その一、二を掲げてみる。

『自然に吸いこまれる』

『くるみ』の枝が、四方八方に伸びている。その枝の梢に若芽の塊が青緑の泡のような形をして春の天を飾つている。長い間、自然と隔絶せられ、藥餌にのみ世話になつていると、太陽は勿論、月の美しい顔さえ見たことがなかつた。

四月になつて、夜中にガラス戸越しに光線の洩れてくるのを不思議に思つて、「ああ月というものが、まだ天の彼岸に光つているのだな、私はまだ地球の上にグズグズしているのだ」と思つた。

不思議な天体の一つに生活させられ、宇宙生成の神秘を、ちよつぴりでも知らされている私が、冬籠りする菜喰虫のような真似をすると、天空に輝く月をさえ忘れていたのだ。

私は墓場の底から這い出したような氣持になつてガラス戸を押開き、大自然の不思議を見直す。春は新らしき日のために準備に忙しい。しかも大自然は毎月の意匠を忘れ得ない。私が病氣して凡てを忘れている瞬間でも大自然は深く考えている。

私が『くるみ』の枝先きを見つめていると『くるみ』の若葉は、私を自然の奥座敷に見に來い、と招待してくれた。私は肉塊の世界をすぐ脱ぎ捨てて、精靈の世界に飛び上り『くるみ』の葉先から大自然の奥座敷に案内して貰う。

最初は植物學の教科書のような所もあつたが、廊下を廻るごとに生命の幕が新しく開く。全く不思議でたまらないので、私は『くるみ』の精に聞いてみた。「まるで千疊敷のようですね、まだこの奥があるのですか？」って。すると「くるみ」は「宇宙は樹木ばかりではないですからね。天界、地界、動物、植物、有機、無機の世界を神様が繰り廻つていられるから、その奥の奥まではまだ遠いね。然し「神は愛だ」ということが判ればそのうちに神さまの方からお迎えが來ますからあまりあせらないで、よく見物して行つて下さい」と言つてくれた。

「味噌」

豊臣秀吉は曾呂利新左ェ門の簡易生活の叡知に感心したと書いてあるが、私は日常生活にイエス・キリストのパンの奇蹟は起り得ると信じている。

私は日本全國の味噌を研究し廻つて、日本人は、先祖傳承の「味噌」の價値を自覺していないと思う。私は三河に數年間住んでいて「三河味噌」のあの黒い色を輕蔑していた。また四國の阿波で育つて阿波味噌を詰らないものと考えていた。

それが年を數ねると共に三河八丁味噌、阿波の御膳味噌に尊敬を拂うようになつた。私の義理の祖母は毎年讃岐から技術家を呼びよせて、黒砂糖を、砂地にまいた甘蔗から製造し、田の側に出來た豆を煮いて阿波味噌を製造した。それを手傳つた幼い私には、阿波味噌のよさが忘れられない。しかも何カ月もねさす意味が、その頃全く理解出來なかつた。今の東京人はせつかちで、芋澱粉で味噌を四カ月位のうちに作り、それをまずいまずいといつて輕蔑する。

三河八丁味噌は三年間も天井裏にぶら下げておいて醗酵して滋養のある味噌を珍重する。そのような氣の長いことは、スピード時代にはもうバカにされる。しかし私は三河八丁味噌の淡澁い味や、阿波御膳味噌の甘い味が、この上なく尊いものに思われてならない。

私は、年をとると共に、古代日本の菜食主義に復歸する必要が起つたので、西洋の肉食主義以上に、味噌を珍重するようになつた。

私は十年近く神戸葺合新川に居住していた間、トルストイの感化で純菜食主義を實行したが、その影響が七十を越ねてまだ健在である。そして、神の與え給う簡易生活に、エリヤ、エリシャの仙人道をしのぶものである。

味噌は、岡崎八丁味噌が日本を東西に區別する分水れいと、なつている。それから東へ進む程、納豆側になり、西へ行く程白味噌が増す。日本ほど味噌を進歩させた國は世界に無い。その味噌の料理を知らぬモダン・マダムは貧民の知る最上の榮養料理を心得ないものである。貧乏な日本の農民に神は味噌を與え給うたことを私は感謝している。

『チャタレー旋風』

米國にも起り裁判沙汰（一）

△デイー・エッチ・ローレンスは「チャタレー夫人の戀人」を書きあげた時「私の小說をきたない性的な小說という人はウソつきである。…それはケチな心の人々を怒らせるであろうが、必ずやまともな心の人をなぐさめるであろう」といつた。しかし一九二八年にこの本が刊行されて以來、世界いたるところでワイ本あつかいされ、日本でも戰後『チャタレー裁判』があつた。最近アメリカでも、ニューヨークのグローブ社がはじめて無削除版の『チャタレー夫人の戀人』を出版したが、郵政當局がこれを改めてワイセツ文書と斷定して郵送を中止したため、アメリカ版の『チャタレー裁判』がはじまろうとしている。

△グローブ社がこの出版を決意するに至つたのは、アメリカ第一流の詩人アーチボルド・マクリーシュが新版の序文で強調したように、ローレンスがこの作品を書いたのは好色や病的な性關係への憎惡からであり、これがすぐれた文學でこそあれ、絶對にワイ本ではないことが第一の理由。さらにさきにジョイスの『ユリシーズ』がワイ本として郵送を中止されはしたものの、裁判所では文學とみとめられ、その理由として、文學にあつてはある個所だけをとり出して判定すべきでなく、全体として判斷されなければならぬという理解ある判決があつたことは第二の理由になつている。ところが、四月末いよいよ開廷の『チャタレー』が出版され、アメリカの『讀者クラブ』の一つである『リーダーズ・サブスクリプション』社がこれを讀者に推せんする文書二万通を發送するや『どこでワイセツ文書を入手できるかを公衆に教えるもの』として郵政當局から押收され、つづいて『チャタレー夫人の戀人』の新版も郵送分百六十四部が、ワイ本として押收された。その理由は次の通りである。

△この小說の文學的價値はみだらでワイセツな個所や言葉がたくさんあるために相殺される。そのためこの本は、全体としてみだらで、ワイセツな作品になつてしまつている。チャタレー夫人の戀人の物語は本質的にいつて、[illegible]から[illegible]されるように、恥ずべき關係、つまりチャタレー夫人の不倫な關係の物語に限られている。物語の最後において著者は何度もくりかえし、性行爲や性交の事實、最中事後における男女の考えや感情、また性交中の内面的および外面的な肉体の動きオルガズムに調和するためにチャタレー夫人がくり返した努力、彼女がそのためにとつた方法、彼女が味わつた情感といつたものの、きわめて微細な描寫をしている。こうした一切の事實から、グローブ社の出版したこの本が、刑法第十八條千四百六十一項にいうみだらで、卑わいで、いんばうで、破廉恥で、ワイセツな物件を構成するものと結論することができる。

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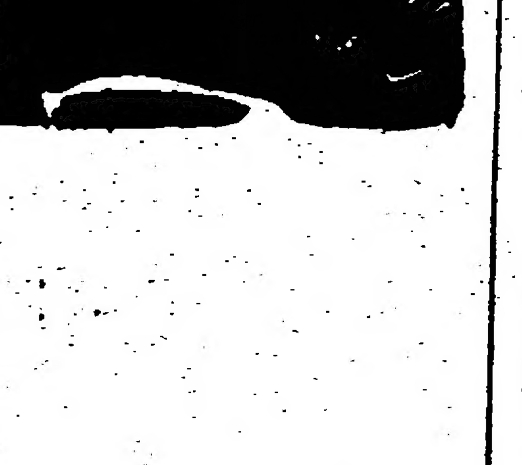

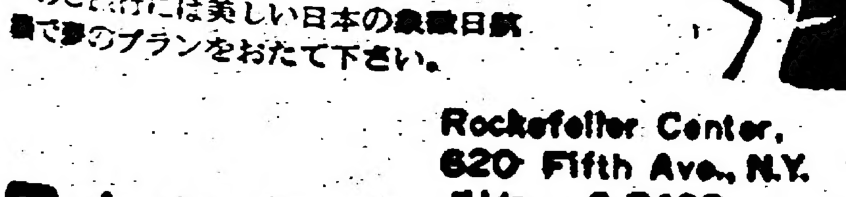

ご旅行は日本情緒豊かなサービスで
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趣ふかい山河、そしてその香り、日本はあなたのおいでを待っいてます。それには日本情緒をそのまま飛行機に仕立てた日航のサービスをご利用下さい明るい日本女性スチュアデスが行届いたサービスをいたします。今年も日本へのご旅行には美しい日本の象徴日航機で夢のプランをおたて下さい。

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カナダ麥の輸入 日本で削減考慮

【東京時事通信】外務、通産農林の各省は、カナダ政府のセンイ製品關税引上げ問題と關連して、カナダ産麥類の輸入削減を檢討している。これは一九五四年に日加通商協定が締結されて以來、日本から輸入している綿布および綿製品の輸入制限を行つているが、最近ではシャツ類、スフ織物などを制限、とくにスフ類の輸出規制を强く要望、もしこれが容れられない場合は大巾に關税を引上げる意向を示しているため、日本側も同國からの小麥、大麥の輸入削減を考えることになつたものである。この麥類の輸入市場轉換はまだ具体的なものではないが、ハード小麥(マニトバ産)は米國のハード系を買付けるとともにセミ・ハードの需要増進をはかつて濠洲、ソ連ものを買付ける方針のようである。大麥は國内産の増産を進めていくと同時に、カナダ大麥の輸入を減らして米國、濠洲に市場を擴げるなどの措置が考えられている。

合板や食器 制限を要求

【オタワ發】カナダ政府の強い要求に應じ、日本はカナダでぐんぐん伸びているマホガニー・プライウッドと金屬性食器類も大巾な輸出規制のなかに加わた。クォーターは昨年度の合板三千四百万弗、食器千四百万弗の實績にもとづいてきめられる。日本の食器は五七年度の輸出數量の六十一パーセントも昨年は増加し、今年三カ月間の數量は昨年同期間の五十八パーセント増しというようにすばらしい需要。また合板も昨年は五七年度より二十九パーセント増、今年三カ月間の輸出は昨年同期より六十四パーセント増とある。

卜市へ宗島丸寄港 「日の丸」繰えして九月末に

日本とトロントを結ぶ直接貨物サービスが今シッピング・シーズンが終るまでに樹立されることになつた。目下月一回宛モントリオールに寄港している飯野海運が、いよいよトロント港までサービスを延長、八月十六日、日本を出帆の同海運船「宗島丸」(九、三五七トン)をモ市から運河を通つてトロント港まで航行させるもので、卜市入港は九月末の豫定、はじめて日の丸をかかげた日本船がトロント埠頭に姿を現わすわけである。飯野海運は健島丸(八、八五三トン)八月二十二日、宗島丸(九二四一トン)九月二十二日、常島丸(九、三五七トン)十月二十二日、康島丸(九、四四〇トン)十一月二十二日と月一回宛モ市寄港のスケジュールで、四隻とも一九五四年建造のもの。トロントではタイル、陶器ドライ及びキャン詰品、その他資材を宗島丸は積込むが、同船は遠洋航海船として卜市に入港する最大船で長さ五百呎。

平原州をご訪問

【レジャイナ發】女王は輕い病氣から回復されて、豫定の日程にしたがわれ、ユーコンの旅から平原州各地をご訪問されたが、サスカチワン州のタックスフォードの農園ご視察で女王は殊のほかカナダ農業について深い智識を持つておられ、案内した所有者のお百姓さんは頭をかいて「もう一度學校に行かねばならないほどだ」と冗談まじりに女王に話しかけたりして、くだけたご訪問であつた。女王と殿下はブリタニア號で歸られず、コメット・ジェット機で歸られることに變更された。

「悩みは日本食」 ＝寶塚歌劇團いよいよ出發＝

【東京發】戰後はじめて海外公演する寶塚歌劇團の一行五十二人は二十六日、横濱出港の氷川丸に乘船の準備をととのえた。また最初の公演地はバンクーバーの新築劇場クイン・エリザベス劇場、六日間公演したのち四カ月間にわたり三十二都市を巡演するが、主なるスターである天津乙女、黒木ひかる、水原節子、濱木綿子、藤里美保さんらは渡航について次のように語つている

今年一回きりでなく、これから四年間、毎年公演する契約であるので、最初によい評判をとらなくてはと心配で、私たちはいま赤ダスキかけて戰爭にゆく氣持ちです。

▲出しものは、民俗舞踊の「花の踊り」、日本の四季を描く「四つのファンタジア」、カブキ調の「寶塚踊り」に「花田植」と全部日本調の紹介で、舞台轉換が非常にスピーディ、特に音樂は「花田植」などいずれもすばらしいものだという。

▲彼女たちの一番の悩みは食事らしい。天津乙女さんは「一日二弗のお小使いではなんにもできない、一生懸命お金をためて日本料理を食べるの」といつているし、里木ひかるさんは「關西のおいしいものがあるところから行くのできつと困るわ」と食べることに、いまからホームシックにかかつている。

ニクソン氏入ソ

【モスクワ發】米ソ關係を改善するため、ニクソン米副大統領は二十三日ジェット機でモスクワ着、クルシチエフ首相らと會談することになつている。

平和への壓迫 自民黨の態度

【東京時事通信】社會黨は今週、原水爆禁止對策特別委員會を開き自民黨が原水爆禁止運動を「擬裝的な平和運動」ときめつけたことに對して對策を協議した結果要旨次のような聲明を發表した。

▲原水爆禁止運動に對し自民黨が擬裝平和運動ときめつけ、政治的壓迫を加えてきたことはきわめて遺憾である。自民黨の決定は日本國民の世界平和への意思に對する挑戰であるばかりでなく、日米安全保障條約の改定と核武裝化、日米軍事同盟政策を推し進めるため地方自治体に加えられた政治的干渉である。

ハバナでスト

【ハバナ發】キューバ島の平常な活動は二十三日午前十時から各機構の一時間にわたるゼネ・ストによつて全く停止した。このストはキャストロ支持のデモで、キャストロがいまだ首相に復歸する意志を表明しておらずそのためゼネ・ストを行つて彼が首相の地位にもどることを促したものである。

注意深いドライバー カー保険料引下げる

【モントリオール發】カナダ保険業協會では來る九月一日から、保険付きの自動車ドライバーで相當期間にわたり無事故の注意深い者の保険料金は二十パーセントさく減することを今週きめた。

△それによると三年連續で無事故、一年間のドライブが一万マイル以下、通勤やビジネスに自動車を使わない者、しかも所有者の家族に二十五才以下のドライヴァがなく、二人以下が運轉するカーであれば、エーリンのカテゴリーに入れられて、料金値下げを行う。

体内に忘物する 手術後の過失カナダに多し

【英國エデンバラ發】人命を助けるためにする手術で、ドクターが氣をつけているにも拘らず、手術器具やその他を患者の体内にいれ殘し、そのため死亡する者が非常に多い數にのぼつているとカナダ人ドクターが當地におけるカナダ・英國共同醫會でこのほど發表、大きい話題を投げている。

▲カナダ人のヒルトン博士は、過去六年間においてカナダ國内での手術で患者の体内に十九本のハサ、三十五のスポンジ、五つのピンセットその他十七の雜物をおき忘れたと發表、この忘れ物のために殆んど全部の患者はツラブルを起したとのことである。

△ピンセットを体内におき忘れるということは、素人には考えられないことであるが、大きな切開手術には多量のピンセットを使用するので、この過ちがあるわけだとヒルトン博士はいう。またスポンジについては、ほとんどの病院では手術前にスポンジの數と手術後の[illegible]醫師に任しきりだからミステークもあると說明、「ドクターたちは自分は決してかかる過失はしない」と思い込んでいることが、そもそもの間違いであると警告した。

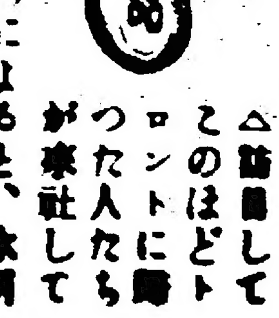
初の原子力商船 米國で進水

【ニューヨーク州カムデン發】世界最初の原子力商船「サバンナ號」が今週當地で進水した。サバンナ號は時速三十ノット、今年中は各種のテストを行い、來年から大西洋に就航の豫定である。

(日本では原子力商船サバンナ號が日本に寄港する際の措置について今から心配している。日本へは明後年初め頃から寄る豫定だといわれる)

カラーテレビ 日本で放送開始

【東京時事通信】日本テレビがいよいよ本格的カラー放送を今週開始した。カラーテレビ大衆化第一日は今までの十臺が關東一圓から靜岡にわたり六十臺に增設されて街頭に進出、總計一万數千人の大衆を一時間にわたつてクギづけにした。



△訪日してこのほどトロントに歸つた人たちが來社して語るところによると、氷川丸船上で病死した和仁夫人に對して船醫と看護婦さん達が實に手厚い診療と看護をしたのを見て團員たちは感激の涙を流したという。

Personal Notes Across Canada

PERSONAL NOTES are inserted free of charge. Readers are invited to send in announcements of marriage, engagement, anniversary, birth and obituary. For insertion in both sections, names should be given in both languages.

Marriages

HEIKE-HIRAKI

Toronto, Ontario.

Centennial United Church was the wedding setting chosen by Mary Satoko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chikai Hiraki of Toronto and Mr. Gerald Haruo Heike, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maneharu Heiki, also of Toronto, on June 20, 1959. Rev. K. Shimizu officiated.

Following the reception at Sai Woo Tea House, the couple honeymooned at New York City and various Atlantic coast points.

* * *

SUMI-STREET

Perth, Ontario

United in marriage at St. James' Anglican Church, Perth, were Sandra Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Street, Perth, and Dr. Shuzo Mark Sumi, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sumi, Toronto. Rev. L. Graham officiated, and Mr. D. Hassel was organist.

The bride chose white silk organza fashioned with sabrina neckline with inserts of lace and seed pearls. Her crown headdress of seed pearls held her fingertip veil of tulle illusion and she carried a cascade of white and pink sweetheart roses.

Miss Marguerite Street was her sister's bridesmaid, and Dr. T. O. Ashwell of Smiths Falls was best man.

Reception was held at the bride's parents' home.

The bride is a graduate of Kingston General Hospital, School of Nursing, and the groom is a graduate of University of Toronto. They will reside in Baltimore, Md., where the groom will continue post graduate studies in Internal Medicine.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Tosh Kodama (nee Fumi Takata) of Toronto, Ontario, wish to announce the arrival of a son, Steven Tadashi, on June 9, 1959, at St. Michael's Hospital.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Junojo Yoshimochi of Hamilton, Ont. are happy to announce the engagement of their daughter, Mitsuye, to Mr. Tom Yuzo Kubota. An engagement party was held at Grange Tavern in Hamilton, on July 11, 1959.

* * *

Mrs. Tsuge Tateishi of Toronto, Ontario is happy to announce the engagement of her eldest daughter, Ethel Hiroko, to Mr. Miki Mickey Matsubayashi, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kanichi Matsubayashi of Toronto, on July 18, 1959. An engagement party was held at the home of the Tateishi's.

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NISEI ENGLISH SERVICE
Every Sunday at
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Rev. K. Ikuta
WELCOME TO ALL!!
220 Jackson Ave. — Vancouver

dates and doings

Nisei Students' Club Annual Picnic Aug. 2nd

There are only 8 more days before the summer highlight of the Nisei Students' Club, the NSC's 8th Annual Picnic. Don't miss this opportunity to meet friends, both old and new. Bring your family and friends—the more the merrier.

It will be held on Sunday, August 2nd, Civic Holiday Weekend, at Innisfil Park, Alcona Beach, Lake Simcoe. This sun-filled playground will provide all the ingredients for a fun-filled, well-rounded day, with as much or as little activity as you desire. There is a sandy beach, wooded areas, picnic tables, a kiddies' playground, a pavilion, and a large grassy playing field. You can enjoy yourself boating, swimming, fishing, singing, dancing, eating, or "just plain sittin'".

Don't forget the weiner roast which will be free to those going by bus.

We hope you will join the gang on the NSC Picnic Special which will be leaving Varsity Stadium, Bloor and Devonshire Place, at 9:30 SHARP. Sing-songs, etc. will be planned for the bus trip. The tickets are $2.25 per person.

The party poopers going by car will be charged $1.00 per car. To get there, go north on Hwy. No. 11, turn right at Concession No. 8, and follow the road to Innisfil Park.

For further information and bus reservations call Betty Kamitakahara, WA. 4-4896; Mas Matsui, HO. 6-8096; Ron Shigeishi, HO. 1-2319; Minako Shin, WA. 3-7767.

—N.C.

Toronto Junior YBA 'Turnabout' Dance

Well, gals, this is it. Today, Saturday, July 25th, 8:00 o'clock at the Toronto Buddhist Church, the juniors will be having a turnabout dance to which everyone is cordially welcome.

At this dance, the gals do the asking, so girls, make the most of this dilly-dilly situation. To you fellas, don't feel you can lean back and relax as we are going to have a few gentlemen's choices also.

Also, there is going to be a fruit and vegetable corsage sale. I guess this'll come in handy for those who just can't wait and run down to the dance without having their dinner. There will be refreshments, top tunes, and all that's needed is you to make this an evening of fun and friendship. So when Saturday rolls around, head down where everyone is going, 918 Bathurst Street, for the turnabout dance. C.U. there.

—Junior YBA

'Provocative' Nudity Gaudily Advertised in Japan

By R. P. K.

TOKYO. — Japan, once the land of nonchalant nudity, is beginning to blush furiously for her growing post-war crop of stripteasers, belly dancers and undraped cover girls.

The police, the National Railway Corporation and the inevitable women's organizations are all ganging up on the hapless nude.

Last week the police demanded that tighter controls be placed on a dozen weekly magazines which specialize in photos of unclad girls.

The National Railway Corporation said it would prohibit the display of "provocative" movie or magazine advertising posters at its stations.

Women's groups maintained their battle against strip shows. A women's club in Inchinomiya city last week succeeded in banning a show at the city's public hall on the grounds that it was "bad for the children." The police dutifully congratulated the women for erecting "a strong barrier against social demoralization."

Despite these onslaughts however, the nude still enjoys considerable popularity in Japan, possibly because she's still something of a novelty.

A decade ago, in the days of mixed bathing, a naked body would have attracted about as much attention as a U.S. Army uniform would at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Somebody decided, however, that mixed bathing was scandalous.

In the major cities, public houses were renovated and men and women were put in separate sections.

What happened?

For one thing, the police found themselves chasing a new type of criminal — the "Peeping Tom" who couldn't resist sneaking a peek at the ladies' section. Occasionally the culprit has turned out to be an offduty police officer, making things even more embarrassing.

The chief result, however, was that the nude became an entertainment staple. Two other factors also contributed heavily — one, the American soldier and the other the abandonment of stiff regulations imposed by Japan's military leaders against overexposure.

Now scores of night clubs and cabarets in Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama and other big cities feature dancers and mannequins in various states of undress. One Tokyo night spot parades 40 of them on stage at a time; others give the spotlight to a single wriggly dancer.

Nude photography came into vogue. Studios now beckon males with newspaper advertisements telling of "beautiful amateur photo models, 17 to 21", "acrobat nude girls" or "pretty nude girls."

The studios keep film on hand in case you arrive with an empty camera; most of them will provide cameras, too, if you forget that. They generally charge 500 yen ($1.40) for an hour of picture-taking.

Japanese movie-makers found that a lot of cheesecake paid off, and for a while they were almost able to dispense with wardrobe experts.

In a celebrated incident a couple of years back one lavishly endowed actress who had risen to fame by appearing without anything on at all quit in a huff when her studio refused to let her keep her clothes on. She went into radio broadcasting and the unruffled studio promptly replaced her with another young lady who wasn't quite so particular about what she wore.

Of all the enterprises glorifying the undraped form, however, probably none rivals the Nichigeki Music Hall in sequins, G-strings, high heel and outlandish hats. The shows have such improbable and irrelevant titles as "Love vice versa Hate."

The girls aren't exactly strippers. They come on stage with next to nothing on and they walk off stage in the same attire.

Here the raucous cry, "take it off", is superflous. When the show starts, all that the law allows already is off.

Quiet Tongue by Hawaii

(continued from page one)

Earlier he said that if the integration issue should reach deeper into the South, "Little Rock would be like a Sunday school picnic."

The widely-known author of books of the Pacific also held that Hawaii statehood is certain to have an effect on the racial policies of the Pacific nations like Australia and New Zealand.

In effect, he said, these countries are America's 51st states and her forward line of defense.

The fact that Hawaii is moving closer to the U.S. "is a source of great satisfaction to them." Michener said.

"There are bound to be changes in the attitude of Australians because the Australians are coming through Hawaii more than ever before . . . this is their overnight stay.

"The illustrations we give will have a far-reaching effect on them."

Michener, who is married to a Japanese American added that statehood "must be a blow to the Russians."

"They cannot be happy about Alaska and Hawaii joining the union," he said, indicating they would like it to show America cannot give equal treatment to Asians.

"Hawaii will give them the lie," Michener declared, referring to the Island's statehood plebiscite that "bowled over" in an overwhelming 17 to 1 approval. "The percentage was a terrific joy to me," he concluded.

CALENDAR

July

25—**Toronto.** Toronto Junior YBA "Turnabout" Dance at Buddhist Church Hall, 8:00 p.m.

August

1—**Vancouver.** Nisei Fellowship Beach Party to Spanish Banks at 8:00 a.m. Spanish Bank to end of line; walk west.

2—**Toronto.** U. of T. Nisei Students' Club's annual outing to Innisfil Park at Lake Simcoe.

8—**Toronto.** Club Rec Socratic annual picnic to Big Bay Point Park at Lake Simcoe.

9—**Montreal.** Catholic Church picnic, Plague Aux Carrieres, Ile Bizard.

15—**Montreal.** W. A. Family Outing to Martin Beach, Ile Bizard.

15—**Kelowna.** YBA Annual Regatta Dance at Buddhist Church. 10-1 a.m. Live and record entertainement.

16—**Vancouver.** Nisei Fellowship picnic to Birch Bay. Meet at church 11 a.m.

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History of JCs

(continued from page one)

It is generally accepted that the first Japanese to reach Canada was a highly enterprising and energetic sailor, Manzo Nagano. Nineteen when he arrived at New Westminster in 1877, Nagano was to spend the greatest part of 46 years in B.C. until finally he returned to Nagasaki in 1923. On his first trip to B.C., Nagano remained ashore, and with an Italian partner, spent two years in fishing on the Fraser River, the first of many Japanese to make a livelihood in this industry. In 1880 Nagano went on to Vancouver—or Gastown as it was more commonly known—where he worked as a lumberman.

He returned to the Orient, coming back in 1884 on a ship which was transporting 500 Chinese laborers from Hongkong to Port Moody. Nagano continued his itinerant life, touching again at New Westminster where he found about seven or eight Japanese engaged in fishing, and passing through Steveston where there were five Japanese living. He went to Seattle, and established a cigarette stand and restaurant; but again returned to Japan after a few years. In 1892 he was in Victoria where he opened a store dealing in Japanese novelties and goods. A few years later, he occupied himself in salting salmon and exporting it to Japan, especially to Hokkaido where the demand was great, realizing a tidy profit. Eventually, he brought a wife from Japan to Victoria, expanded his novelty store, opened a hotel, and organized a Japanese social club. During World War I when the Japanese warship "Izumo" docked at Esquimalt, Nagano presented some Canadian trees to the captain to be planted in Japan.

Thus Nagano's activities in B.C. indicate the peculiar kind of enterprise and industriousness for which the Japanese soon became noted, and for which they came to be feared. The later settlers, however, were neither as nomadic or as successful as Nagano. For most of them, hopes of a quick fortune were soon dissipated, and they had to adjust themselves to the new life, gradually to sink roots deeper into the new soil. They were a hardy lot, these early pioneers, hard and strong and vital.

Another early arrival, Yasukichi Yoshizawa, became closely associated with the native Indians of the northern coast of B.C., and spoke their language freely. He is credited with opening up fishing for the Japanese in northern waters because he was the first to go as far north as the Skeena to investigate fishing conditions there. He set out in April 8, 1891, in a small boat, after quitting his job with the Hastings Lumber Mill in Vancouver, to take a look at the Northern coast. It took Yoshizawa and four others 42 days to reach the mouth of the Skeena, and they were met with amazement by the local inhabitants who had never seen a Japanese before. They found jobs in a cannery, and encouraged other Japanese to the district. Almost all of those early pioneers are dead; but what stories they would have had to tell.

During the turn of the century, new rail lines surged through the Rockies, and the rich resources of the coastal areas—the salmon, the minerals, the timber, and the land—were being tapped. The demand for manual labor in B.C. could not be met by immigrants from the remote Atlantic seaboard; the countries across the Pacific alone could provide sufficient manpower. Large Canadian concerns induced the immigrants to come under contract from the Orient. Two of these were the Wellington Colliery Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. And so it was that there was the curious sight of Japanese immigrants working on the CPR, some of them wearing frock coats and top hats, shovel in hand. Such incongruity could only make them conspicuous, and consequently, one immigrant wryly relates "they couldn't be lazy."

At any rate, the contribution of these immigrants toward the early economic development of B.C. was noteworthy. A large number of them, however, remained in Canada only a short time: some moved on to the U.S. before 1901, some had come only as seasonal workers, many returned to Japan in disenchantment because of the rising tide of hostility and prejudice directed against them. As early as 1891, an attempt was made to introduce an anti-Japanese measure in the Legislature of B.C. by an amendment to a motion to increase the Chinese Head Tax from fifty to two hundred dollars and extending it to include the Japanese. This was only the first in a series of legislative attempts to enact laws of a restrictive nature, reflecting the sentiment of public unrest and fear, the flames of which were being fanned higher and higher until the climatic outburst in 1941. The proposal, however, was not given much support, the Dominion Government disallowing such acts lest they should damage relations between Japan and Canada. But an early legislative attempt that did succeed was the 1895 extension of the provincial election act clause which deprived Chinese of the franchise to deprive the Japanese as well. It was to prove an important restriction.

Hostility continued to increase as the Japanese immigration question became increasingly difficult because in the last few years of the 19th century, the Japanese population began to increase rapidly. Mr. Carter-Cotton, provincial minister of finance and agriculture, pointed out, in February, 1899, "it is unquestionably in the interests of the Empire that the Pacific province of the Dominion should be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population, rather than by one in which the number of aliens largely predominated and many of the distinctive features of a settled British community were lacking". And the Royal Commission which had been appointed in September 1901, to investigate Oriental immigration in B.C., reported that the economic rivalry that existed between the Japanese and Occidental workers was "creating a feeling so pronounced and bitter among a large class of whites ,as to endanger the peace and be a fruitful source of international irritation". It further pointed out that the Japanese controlled the boat-building industry and were engaged in lumbering, mining, railway work, and to a more limited extent in other operations. Already, little attempt was being made by the British Columbians to understand the Japanese.

Japanese immigration to B.C. grew after 1905; in the first ten months of 1907, for example, over 8,000 came in. Extreme discontent was felt over this influx. Indeed, anti-Oriental feeling was rife all along the Pacific Coast—from B.C. down to California—and it was not long before an Asiatic Exclusion League was formed in Vancouver. At its organization meeting, the members passed unanimously a resolution declaring that the Japanese were extremely aggressive and unless checked would ultimately control B.C., and that thus an alien race would secure a foothold in Canada dangerous in time of war. It was maintained that wage standards were being lowered by the Oriental influx and that the province's industries were passing in large part into the hands of the Japanese.

This influx in 1907 was partly a result of an American regulation prohibiting Japanese immigrants to Hawaii from securing passports to go to the mainland. Since it was no longer possible to get into the U.S. by way of Hawaii, immigrants then in the islands turned to B.C. as an alternative. The S.S. Kumeric, for example, carried 1,177 Japanese immigrants in one voyage from Hawaii to Vancouver in that year. Most of them had heard rumours that Canada was full of rattle-snakes and offered low wages, but they reasoned that they could easily go over to the U.S. once they got on Canadian soil. The Kumeric passengers almost starved enroute when the crossing took several days longer than expected, and upon reaching Vancouver so anxious were they to get off the ship that dock officials had to play hoses on them in order to disperse them. Some 800 spent the first night in Steveston huddled under old cannery net warehouse.

The Kumeric immigrants formed only one of boat-loads of Japanese that continued to arrive; and as condemnation from press and platform increased, the matter fermented into the angry rioting that broke out in Vancouver on September 7, 1907. The rumoured arrival of some 2,000 or more Chinese and Japanese in the city sparked the outbreak. W. J. Bowser, a rising Conservative, had drawn up the "Bowser Natal Act", based on the Australian language tests designed to exclude Orientals from that Dominion, but Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir had refused to sign it, though it had been passed by the Legislature.

(To be Continued)

Road to Milan

(Continued from Page One)

highly efficient Roman machine-chariots. The entire Italian population appears to be heavily motorized, and even the bicycles have engines. And like the habit of bursting into raucous song, the obsession seems to be with noise and power, for these small cars and motor-scooters are uniquely loud, and their engines are perpetually roaring and running.

Finally, almost halfway down the Italian boot is Florence, which to me is a city of spectacular culture and the tawdry bangles and beads of tourist artificiality. Florence is ringed by the brows of foothills and cut in two by the lead-green Arno River which looks fetid under the lowering noonday sun. Splendid statues, cathedrals and museums—the best of fifteenth-century Florentine art and architecture—overfill the city together with countless numbers of curio, leather and silver shops whose Italian proprietors speak a fairly flexible English in order to capitalize on the heavy tourist trade. The only feature that Florence lacks is what I thought was inevitable in any large city; the slummy back-streets and dark corners which usually exert the most fascination upon me.

After visits to some of the major galleries—such as the Uffizi and the Pitti—the senses begin to reel. (Is it possible to become satiated by color and design, by the important masterpieces of the early Renaissance world?) Those sad, sweet Botticellis, those haloed angels and plump cherubims, and the delicated Christian resignation on the faces merge, at the end, into a static kind of bloodless tapestry suspended in thin mid-air. I must confess, though I know I am being extremely irreverent, that they only excite the outside part of me, leaving the inside unchanged. I want art to be more real, to be in touch with the feel of life, its beauty and ugliness. Michelangelo's statues, though, disturb me thoroughly with their massive bone-crushing power and solidity.

But from beginning to end, in the gallenes and the piazzas, it is really the tourists who are on display for the Florentines who seem to take in the show with a casual air of boredom. There are hordes of tourists in this city, mostly Americans in shorts and open-toed shoes, mixed with a few Northern Europeans. Tight bands of them congregate in the corners, led by perspiring guides who wearily mutter their text-book cliches learned by rote ("O, see the marveilous light-and-shade work by Rubens"). Florence, at times, looks like a parody of a mid-Western American convention city. Signs appear on the shop-windows saying "English Spoken Here" and all the market-vendors speak English to me so that I can seldom use my Italian. Such, such are the joys of arriving in an European cultured centre in the peak of the tourist season.

But there is no denying the charm and beauty that is Florence. The Ponte Vecchio, which spans the Arno, is especially delightful with its entire length walled in by tiny shops. And at nighttime, the sky is still a dark blue, the stone villas halfway up the foothills shimmer like ghosts, and the fireflies flicker in the curious stillness which comes like a pause in life.

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